Powderly Begins His Rulings by Telling Barry that He Has Been Expelled.

After That the Committee on Credentials Submits Its Report and the District Forty-Nine Issue Appears in Its Usual Form.

An Afternoon Spent in Debate Arranging for the Work of the Delegates.

When the Annual Reports of Officers Are Off the Calendar the Trouble of the Session Is to Begin-Gossip of Delegates.

The eleventh annual session of the General Assembly, Knights of Labor, began yesterday forenoon as unostentatiously as an every-day conference of business men. Heretofore the assembly has been opened with some sort of a public demonstration, but this year it was desided to do away with the flourish of trumpets, and the delegates seem to like the innovation. At Richmond two years ago the Governor of Virginia formally welcomed the delegates, and at Minneapolis there was a reception of like character, but on a smaller scale. In those days, however, especially when the Richmond convention met, there was a greater number of members and of delegates than at this time. There are but one hundred and wenty-five delegates here so far, but enough re expected to come in during the week to inrease the number to two hundred or over. Jeneral Master Workman Powderly arrived at o'clock yesterday morning, and was given a earty welcome by the delegates who had gath-

red at the Grand Hotel. He was shortly afterwards escorted to Mansur all, and a few minutes after 10 o'clock he illed the assembly to order, at the time requesting all persons not degates to leave the hall. Several local embers of the order retired, but Mr. Powrly, seemingly not satisfied with this, glanced er the hall and saw Thomas B. Barry sitting ar the platform. The Powderly people claimat Mr. Barry has been expelled from the execue board and the order, but as he has asserted it he will gain a seat in the Assembly, it was sected that he would be on hand ready to ue with the administration, as it is called. en Mr. Powderly saw Barry, the latter arose

stated that he wanted to make an explana-"You can make no explanation. You e been expelled from the order," said the eral master workman, interrupting him. Mr. ry repeated that he wanted to say only a word cplanation, but Mr. Powderly interrupted again, with the positive remark that he had ghts on the floor of the assembly. Mr. y then quietly left the hall and returned to room at the Weddell House, where he was surrounded by several of his friends. After the report on credentials was called for, the nittee having been in session almost conusly since Monday morning. Six contests reported, that from D. A. No. 49, of New being the first taken up. This district asly is one of the strongest in the order, and stitled, it is claimed, to six seats in esembly. Internal dissensions, however, prevailed for several years, and there are nd have been for some time two men who to be the master workman. They are E. Quinn and Philip J. McGraff. Mr. has as delegates, Captain Barrett, Drury, E. E. Kunze and others, and Mr. ff's representatives are Michael Breston, s Purcell, D. J. Norton and others.

stration. Several years ago he ordered a built in New York city at a cost of \$70,-I an assessment of \$1 per capita was There was a revolt against in expenditure, and McGraff was the leader of the opposition. The Quinn has always had the friendship, of y, and came here confidently expecting mitted. The committee's report recomthe admission of union delegates, and lopted. The report served to give sat-

s faction is known as the "Home Club

The trouble in the district grew out of

extravagance on the part of the Quinn

" to both factions. was a protest against the admission of from D. A. No. 1, of Philadelphia, one lest assemblies in the order, but the got their seats without any objection. contest was the one concerning Geo. A.ing, of Chicago, the Socialist. A pro-tesat him was in the hands of the commine days ago, but it could find no grounds upth to debar him. He was asked to leave the owever, until his case was considered, butused unless some delegate could show reay he was not entitled to a seat. No one to give a reason, but at the request by hvention Mr. Schilling temporarily An examination of the protest showreason why he should not be admitted, ter being out but a few minutes he was in again. There were other protests consi but the action throughout, except, the Michigan delegation, was againe who had protested, and the delegates nestion were admitted to seats. Its dill be to receive suggestions with refere what may be asked of Congress, and ther them to the committee at Washington, other committees were all appointeout any debate, as follows: Legislative, ws, finance, state of the order, secret appeals and grievances and a press commitbout all the work of the assembly will be through these committees, and several m began work last night. Hugh Cavana Cincinnati, was made chairman of the nittee on finance, and Mr. Price, 10 New York Press, chairthe press committee. The other cho, or the names of the members of the com, were not given out for publica-

After tomittees were selected a telegram from Mr. ent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomoti-emen, was read, expressing feellogs of fraip for the order, and hoping for its contispresperity. A communication was also ted from the Trades and Labor Assembly, its city, expressing confidence in the order; extending to its members a hearty well to Indianapolis. The assembly directed theroper answer to the communi cation show forwarded. This morning the annual repor the general officers will be taken up,d it is expected that not less than days will be consumed with this branchthe business. The report of General Masyorkman Powderly will be the drat presented it will include his annual address. At likely he may have something to say about ling for re-election, the address is waited for a good deal of intertest by the delegates. Telegates were pleased with the progress they e with the business yesterday.

They say tha much bad not been accom-plished at the of six days last year. The afternossion began at and continued until 6 o'clock arly every delegate is a ready talker and mos the afternoon was taken up in speech-maki The order of business was the appointmenthe regular committees. long debate oded over the advisability of having one on islation, quite a number of members taking ground that there was no necessity for it. ie order has always had a permanent legive committee in Washington, the duty of ich is to look after needed legislation, and 5 who opposed the appoint-ment of a generammittee of the same kind did so because thhought it was superfluous. It was, however, ally decided to have the

committee. Out of the Hall.

The committee trievances and appeals will have considerable rk to do, as it will try to settle the faction fight in D. A. No. 49 and hear the case of | Barry. While the two sets of New York deates were satisfied for the time being by thesembly accepting all the credentials as they pared on their face, there is likely to be troub when the committee beto go "behind e returns," so to speak. The fight between t two factions was being waged outside the ambly rooms all day yes terday. A circular atking the McGraff faction was issued and circuld among the delegates. It contains an account the action taken by both sides in Novemt looking toward a reconciliation, and state that the followers of Quinn held a meeting d adopted resolutions making evertures toheir opponents. They

and members expelled since June 1, 1888, be immediately reinstated, and that no further action shall lie against them for the part they might have taken in the controversy; that all officers be compelled to resign, and a new elec-tion be called; that one-half of the representatives to the General Assembly be selected from each faction, and that each shall decide who its representatives shall be. The followers of McGraff, it is stated, received the overtures, and placed them on file as a curiosity. Because of their seeming indisposition to settle the trouble, Mr. Quinn feels that the assembly should recognize him as the rightful master workman of D. A. No. 49, and seat all his delegates, to the exclusion of the representatives of the other faction. It is said that the members of the committee on grievances and appeals favor Quinn, and it is the general belief that McGraff and his delegates will be denied admission to the assembly. The committee will have equally as difficult a task in considering the case of Mr. Barry. He was never in better fighting trim in his life, and if he is not taken back into the order he will cause the Powderly administration to wish for conciliatory measures. He feels that he has been badly treated. When he could remain with Mr. Powderly no longer and be of service to the order he resigned his position on the executive board. But the Powderly administration says that he is expelled, and it is from that Mr. Barry

were, in effect, that all local assemblies, officers

to reinstate Mr. Barry. Many Knights doubt whether the Barry expulsion was lawful, as many are beginning to attention to the charges extravagance Mr. Barry makes against Powderly and his administration. While Barry has friends who will strongly advocate his cause, there is not much likelihood that he will be reinstated, as Powderly seems to command the majority of the delegates, no matter what they may think of him personally. J. P. Buchanan and Mr. Carlton, Barry's closest friends and the most active opponents of everything tainted with Powderlyism, did not reach the city yesterday, but they will be here to-day. In the meantime, Barry is biding his time, awaiting to see what the assembly will do in his case. Whether in or out of the assembly he will be found fighting Powderly. He said yesterday: "The order can never accomplish anything under its present do-nothing policy." and there are many who indorse this ex-

appeals. It will fail upon the General Assembly

to affirm the decision of the administration, or

In an appeal which he drew up, last night, Mr. Barry gave the following as his reasons for desiring to be heard at once: To the Officers and Members of the General Assembly,

Sisters and Brothers-I appeal to you in the interest of justice from the outrageous action and decisson of the executive board in expelling me from the board on the following constitutional grounds: Section 180 reads: "Charges against members or officers cannot be made to the local, or referred to a committee of the local assembly, but must be made directly to the court of the local assembly in which the accused holds membership." Section 182 reads: "Officers or courts who may be interested in a case are disqualified from sitting on the case. Their places are filled by corresponding officers of other courts." Section 344, under which the general executive board claims to have acted, gives them no authority for such action. Section 185 guarantees to every member a free and impartial trial before

No charges have ever been preferred against me in the court of my local assembly. Surely the general officers who took despotic action without any authority in law for so doing will not say that they were not interested or implicated in the charges that disqualified them from sitting on the case. A fair, impartial trial I have never been given. I have had no hearing, no opportunity to de-fend myself. I now appeal to the General Assembly for an opportunity to be heard before that body. Powderly says I dare not meet the representatives of the honest masses assembled in convention. I am only too eager for the privilege of meeting my old slan-derer, and to defend my position before the bar of

Hoping that justice may prevail, and that I may be given an opportunity to be heard, I am respectfully and fraternally yours.

T. B. BARRY. Mr. Barry says that in case he is not heard by the General Assembly, he will appeal to the bar of public opinion. He says that every statement he has ever made, questioning the honesty and integrity of the present management of the

order, will be substantiated by facts, all of which will in the proper time be made public. It was rumored last night that Barry would call a convention in case he was not admitted to the assembly. He was in conference with his friends at the Occidental until a late hour, and it is probable he will make an effort to organize a new order before leaving the city. The election of a general master workman is, of course, one of the important things to come

before the assembly. A score of newspaper men and three times as many delegates were trying to obtain from Powderly some intimation as to his purpose yesterday, but none of them had any success. Mr. Powderly will not talk about the probability of his re-election, and probably none of his friends know just what he intends to do. Those who are in his confidence say he does not want the position again, and will not accept it unless he believes that he may endanger the prosperity of the order by declining. Powderly, after all, may accept. The election of a general master workman will be one of the last things done before final adjournment. If Mr. Powderly should positively refuse to be a candidate there will be several aspirants for the position. Geo. A. Schilling, the Chicago Socialist delegate, was mentioned for the position quite frequently yesterday, but well-informed delegates say he would not have any show. John Jarrett will not be a candidate. It is claimed that he is not eligible to the position. Notwithstanding an ef fort is made to conceal it, there is a good deal of politics in the assembly, and as it is claimed many of the delegates are free-traders, it is thought they will prefer to select a man of their own political faith in case they have to look beyond Powderly.

The proposition to reduce expenses by consolidating the offices of general secretary, general treasurer and secretary of the executive committee is being freely die cussed, and meets the approbation of those who are not seeking office. "We must do something to reduce expenses," said a delegate yesterday. "I think the heavy assessments have driven away half of the laboring men who have left us." Upon this point Mr. Barry said: "About the only right a laboring man is given by the order now is the right of taxation and assessment. All other rights have been stranded. In two years the membership has decreased from 702,-

Notes of the Assembly. B. S. Cowen, for several years its agent at

Columbus, O., is reporting the assembly for the Associated Press.

"The Father of all Knights" Richard Travellick, is attending the assembly. He framed the constitution upon which the order was There is but one newspaper reporter who is

permitted to attend the sessions of the Assembly. That is Mr. Price, representing the New York Press. He is a delagate from New W. T. Lewis, who represents the miners, is a prominent figure in the assembly. The miners

for some time have talked of withdrawing from the Knights of Labor, and their action will likely depend upon the outcome of this assembly. There are three lady delegates in attendance.

Foremost among them is Mrs. L. M. Barry, of Philadelshia, general lecturer and organizer for the woman's branch of the order. She says she has under her charge between 10,000 and 12,000 members now. She will oppose any movement that may be made to cut down the expense of her department.

The delegation from the Michigan State Assembly, composed of Henry S. Allen, of Schoolcraft, and John H. Morrow, of Adrian, was not seated yesterday. They came here with full expectation of being admitted, and claim that no notification was sent them of the protest that met them when they arrived. The protest alleged that the assembly was entitled to but one delegate. The gentlemen assert that proper notification of the appointment of two delegates had been sent to the general secretary, who sent them both notice of arrangements made here for their entertainment, and in no way gave evidence of a belief in their not being entitled to two seats. One of them could easily have been admitted yesterday, but they preferred to await the action of the General Assembly on their case.

Investigating a Babe's Death. The week-old child of Herman Niemeyer, of 186 Pleasant street, died suddenly last Friday night. No medical attendance was given it, and it was placed in a box and the father carried it to the old grave-yard and buried it without a permit from the Health Board. The death of the child and the actions of the parents were somewhat mysterious, and the coroner was occapied yesterday in investivating the case. Mr. Niemeyer said that the death of the child occurred before he suspected that it was seriously

Missionary Society.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Church will meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the church parlors. A paper on "The Lights and Shades of Missionary Life," will be read by Mrs. Cassandria Robbins, followed by conversation, led by Mrs. J. L. Herriott.

An exchange says: A one-armed negro boy in Augusta, Ga has saved four persons from drowning. This is nothing, however, for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has saved thousands from consumption.

OBJECT TO THE NEW LIGHT

Meridian-Street Residents Think an Electric System Will Injure Trees.

They Also Protest Against the Erection of Poles-Spicy Discussion in Council Over Complaints and the Mayor's Suggestion.

At the meeting of Council last night five propositions were received for the lease of Sellers farm. They ranged from \$550 to \$706 per annum and were referred to committee on contracts. The Mayor read a communication from H. G. Carey protesting against the erection of electric-light poles on North Meridian street, and said that he had received complaints from a number of other citizens. He had personally examined into the matter and found that the company had put up twice or three times as many poles as were necessary, and they are so thick, unsightly and so short that the wires would injure the trees. He recommended that the company be prohibited from putting the electric lights upon that street.

Councilman Trusler said he was surprised at the Mayor objecting to the electric light. The Mayor lives two blocks below John H. Holliday, the boss of the city, and he surely had not comsulted him or he would have found out that the people are demanding the electric light. The Meridian-street people are the heaviest tax-payers in the city, continued the councilman, and cught to have the electric lights whether they want them or not. He always knew that they were not a good light for residence streets where there are shade trees, but, Mr. Holliday, through the News, baddemanded that the city have electric lights and had worked an ordinance through for 100 of them on trial, and he and the residents of Meridian street ought to have a fair trial of them, and if they did not like them their experience would be worth something to the city. The committee on light had selected Meridian street as the best residence street on which to make a trial of the system. Councilman Pearson spoke to about the same effect, and Conneillarge and that there were three poles

to where there was only one needed. The Mayor, in another speech, charged the committee on lights with setting poles of an enormous size to spite the residents of the street. and said that it is no joke to these citizens to have their property defaced in that way. In many cases the tops of the poles go right into the center of the tops of the trees, making necessary the cutting off of the tree-tops, and the property-owners had a right to kick.

Councilman Cummings said, "Run the poles up the canal if nobody else wants them. I'd like to have them in my ward. There is no one who would kick on them up there." Councilman Hicklin remarked, "I am unable to find out from the discussion whether electric wires or the News is to be strung upon these

"Well, string bandanna bandkerchiefs upon them," interrupted Councilman Darnell, and the suggestion was received with a grunt from Councilman Hicklin, and a laugh from the other

Councilman Pearson explained that the wires are very heavy and insulated and need heavy poles, and must be close together to sustain their weight. The wires would not injure the trees in the least, he thought, nor require them to be topped. The lights would be located at the street intersections and in the middle of the streets, and he was in favor of placing them on Meridian street, whether the nabobs of the street want them or not. The matter was referred to the committee on light.

The committee on contracts reported favorably upon nine minor contracts for paving, and the parties receiving them filed their bonds, which were approved. Appropriation ordinances, for the expenses of all the different departments of the city, were taken up and read three times and passed. An item of one of them was an appropriation of \$55,000 for the payment of the temporary loan made to the city in August and September of this year. A resolution was adopted allowing the Mayor and Clerk to have their names lithographed upon the coupons of the city bonds, as the labor of writing them in is too great. Councilman Thalman stated that the banks buying the bonds had agreed that this might be done.

Councilman Thalman introduced an ordinance prohibiting the location and maintenance of establishments for the storage of raw hides, pelts and tallow in the city. Referred. The street commissioner was ordered to ascertain the cost of a street-sweeping machine, for use on Washington street. A motion by Councilman Pearson to suspend the rules and repeal the McNeal ordinance was lost. A number of complaints were received concerning the bad condition of the streets in various parts of the city, and were referred to the street commissioner. Council then adjourned.

ECHOES FROM THE ELECTION.

An Old Lady's Ardent Patriotism Well Re-

One of the most unique and artistically decor ated houses on the South Side was that of E. F. Hamilton, of 140 Fletcher avenue. His grandmother was a stanch Republican of Ross county, Ohio, in the days when women, as a rule, took very little interest in politics, and alway "celebrated" the success of her candidate. As it would have been considered very outre in those days for a woman to march in a parade, hold a torch or otherwise show her independence of thought, Grandma Huffnagle always dressed berself in holiday attire; decorated each window of her house with red white and blue papers, with a lighted candle for each pane of glass, when windows boasted of six or eight panes to the sash; waved the American flag from every point of vantage about the house, and shouted her triumph in her heart, if she couldn't from the housetop. She was a schoolmate and life-long friend of Allen G. Thurman's, but one can fancy her disgust and the elevation of her nasal organ at his political party substituting his pocket-bandkerchief for the American flag. Mr. Hamilton honored his grandmother's memory, and did his own rejoicing in the old-fashioned way, with red, white and blue papers, lighted candles and flags, the only innovation being a quantity of

Japanese lanterns.

Talk of a Special Session. The Democrats are talking about a special session of the General Assembly, and indulge in gossip relative to what will probably be done in giving them a local political advantage. Some of this talk is extravagant, but it expresses, no doubt, what many disappointed Democrats would like to see accomplished. When asked yesterday if he intended to call the General Assembly together before January, Governor Gray replied: 'I have been too busy to consider the matter sufficiently to come to a decision. As soon as I clear away the work which I have on hand awaiting disposal. I shall give the question more attention. I really am unable now to give any idea of what my conclusion may be."

A Jollification Meeting.

A meeting, in which short speeches were the rule, with good music from the Silver Toned Quartet coming in at intervals, was held at Bethel A. M. E. Church last night. It was in the way of a jollification over the result of the election. Dr. S. A. Elbert presided, and A. J. Farley was the secretary. The Rev. J. Bundy offered prayer, and after that the Hons. Stanton J. Peelle and J. S. Hinton, Mr. Ferguson, of Texas, and G L. Knox, spoke. The meeting was thoroughly enjoyed, and evinced the great delight the colored people take in the triumph of the Republican party.

Slow in Getting Commissions. The newly-elected officers for the counties are slow in applying for their commissions. Heretofore the Governor has supplied many of them with their commissions within a week after the election, but so far he has issued them to the officers of only five counties.

Notes of the Great Contest. One of the amusing incidents of the campaign was that of little Minnie Mc Cool, who came running in one morning crying, "Oh, mamma, Harrison's lected. Harrison's lected for I heard a man say down to the grocery that he had won the United States and some other

Jay Wisehart is the eleven-year old son of Willis Wisehart, of Henry county. His father is a Democrat, but the boy is a Republican. He shouted for Blaine in 1884, and was equally zealous in hurrahing for Harrison. Besides, he was the leader of a Republican drum corps.

Jay's father tried to buy him off by giving him a horse, but the little fellow would not consent to deserting the Re-

publican party. He was in the city yesterday buying fire-works with which to celebrate his party's victory.

GENERAL HARRISON AT HOME.

Congratulatory Letters from Friends and Vis-

itors from Chicago and Other Cities.

General Harrison spent nearly the entire day in his library, yesterday, dictating replies to letters that have come to him in great numbers. His son, Rusell, is now his secretary, acting in place of his partner, W. H. H. Miller, whose law business demands his whole attention. Five hundred letters still unopened lay on the General's desk last night. Many of these were congratulatory messages from Southern Democrats, who gracefully acknowledged the people's verdict, while confessing their disappointment. Some even expressed a belief that the tendency of the result will be to benefit the South. Among others received

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 10, 1888. Dear General-Sincere congraturations. Come in Dakota and be seated. Stand up every colored citi-zen, and be counted. Oil the American loom and "let her go Gallager." England, hands off. Your friend, all the time, in storm, and none the

was the following from Hon. Will Cumback:

WILL CUMBACK. Senator Allison's letter of good wishes was also received yestesday. Among the Presidentelect's out-of-town callers were John H. Patterson, Dr. O. W. Nixson, of the Inter Ocean and E. H. Head, of Chicago; F. W. Peck, W. R. Me-Keen, of Terre Haute; Wm. Bowen, James King, C. Wunderlick, Alex. Gilchrist, and James D. Parvin, of Evansville. The Evansville getlemen came to ask the General to lay the cornersione of the new Vanderburg county courthouse, but he said he did not how he could accept the kind invitation as his time would be occupied by matters that demanded his attention.

SELECT READING FOR THE HOUR.

Choice Selections from a Standard Work to Be Read by Whom It May Concern. The New York Sun thoughtfully provides the

subjoined literary gems: The entire layer of adipose tissue beneath the skin and elsewhere acts as a protection to the animal warmth. Being to a great extent a non-conductor, it is a kind of natural blanket, which prevents the dissipation of the heat of the internal organs, and thus serves to maintain their temperature. An abundant layer of adipose tissue is accordingly an effective protection against external cold. -The American Cyclope-

Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, March 4, 1861, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Lancaster, Pa., where he passed the remainder of his life, taking no part in public affairs. - The American Cyclopedia, Vol. III,

The rhythm of evolution and dissolution completing itself during short periods in small aggre gates, and in the vast aggregates distributed through space, completing itself in periods which are immeasurable by human thought, is as far as we can see universal and eternal: each alternating phase of the process predominating now in this region of space and now in that, as local conditions determine. - The American Cyclopedia, Vol. VII, page 17.

Mr. Fillmore afterward resided in Buffalo, taking no prominent part in public affairs. - The American Cyclopedia, Vol. VII, page 188.

Persons who have an unusual tendency to fat should combine with other exercise running. jumping on the spring-board, and movements which shake the body. These favor the absorption of unnecessary adipose tissue, especially in the covering of the abdominal organs .- The American Cyclopedia, Vol. VIII, page 355.

On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, and returned to his residence of Oak Hill, in Loudon county, Va. He was chosen a justice of the peace, and sat in the county court .- The American Cyclopedia, Vol. XI, page 763.

Immediately on the expiration of his term of office he left Washington, without even stopping to be present at the inauguration of Jefferson, against whom he felt a sense of personal wrong, probably thinking that he had been deluded by false professions as to Jefferson's views on the presidential chair. Fortunately for Adams, his thrifty habits, sustained by the economical and managing talents of his wife, had enabled him to add to the savings of his profession before entering public life, saving from his salaries enough to support him for the rest of his life in a style of decent propriety. All consolations, domestic or otherwise, at Mr. Adams's command, were fully needed. Never did a statesman sink more suddenly. at a time when his powers of action and inclination for it seemed wholly unimpaired, from a leading position to mere absolute political insignificance. His grandson tells us that while the letters addressed to him in the year prior to March 1, 1801, may be counted by thousands, those of the next year scarcely number a hundred, while he wrote even fewer than he received. Nor was mere neglect the worst of it. He sank, loaded with the gibes, the sneers, the execrations even of both political parties into which the Nation was divided. A large portion of the most active leaders of the Federal party were disposed to hold Adams personally answerable both for the breach in their ranks and for their subsequent overthrow .- The American Cyclopedia, Vol. I, page 93.

In the United States of America there has never been a censorship of the press. -The American Cyclopedia, Vol. IV, page 192.

with regard to the possibility of persons, supposed to be dead, being buried while really living. The premature burial of a living person must be, if it happens at all, the result of inexcusable haste or carelessness, and is in the high-est degree improbable when even the ordinary precautions are taken. A proper examination of the body by a competent medical man, in coubtful cases, would render such a mistake almost impossible.—The American Cyclopedia, Vol. III, page 454.

HOW ECLECTIC POLITICS WORKS. Brief Review of the Rise and Fall of the Mugwump.

Philadelphia Press. The mugwump plan of sharing in none of the work and none of the responsibility for party management, and then deciding after the nominations are made by both parties which candidates to support, is one which commends itself to a certain and, we are glad to say, small class of educated men. It saves trouble before election day, and it gives a comfortable sense of superiority at the ballot-box. It enables a man to condemn both parties and admire himself. By following it the duties of citizenship are dodged as far as party management is concerned, and all its privileges are retained as far as action at the polls is concerned.

This plan has been carried further in New York by the class which talks most about the depravity of politicians and does least to improve politics than anywhere else. The condiditions of that State favor such action. A State which rocks like a balanced stone on a change of from 500 to 5,000 votes in a poll of a million and a quarter offers unrivaled advantages to the man who believes that the continent tips when he moves inland. Great cities, the beginnings of a leisure class, and powerful newspapers which practice with great skill the eclectic politics which selects for its support the losing man have helped the movement. For nine years eclectic politics has been the mugwump dream

in New York State. What is the result! In the election Tuesday the New York mugwump, who has left the Republican party without entering the Democratic party, picked three candidates for his support. He determined, with great unanimity and enthusiasm and very considerable pains and printing, to vote for Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for president; Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hewitt, the nonpartisan candidate for Mayor. All three are beaten. Each runs behind the strength he was expected to have. Cleveland was weaker than Hill, Miller was weaker than Harrison and Hewitt received less than the usual non-partisan vote in New York city. Eclectic politics has proved eclectic political folly. This body of intelligent, able and energetic voters, who inside of one party or the other might have affected its policy, has simply had no share in the game at all. It has not even scored. It is not in the

running. It might as well have stayed at home. Success is not the only criterion of political action. But success is a pretty important test of a policy and method of political action. If eclectic politics finally ends in eclectic defeat it is no good. It does not work. It is too fine for daily use. The way for a man to get good government and good administration in a country governed by parties is to help the party he be-

A Sign of the Times.

Pittsburg Chronicle. One of the curious and interesting signs of the times is the increasing ardor which the feminine world in the United States is exhibiting in political contests. Contrary to the accepted notion that women think only of domestic affairs, Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roacing, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected: the nose is a severe sufferer, with its constant uncomfortable discharge, bad breath, and loss of the sense of smeil. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach."-LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East

"I have suffered with catarrh in my head for years, and paid out hundreds of dollars for medicines. I was weak, and my eyes were so sore that I could not sew or read much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my catarrh is nearly cured, the weakness of my body is all gone, my appetite is good-in fact, I feel like another person. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that has done me permanent good."-MRS. A. CUNNINGHAM, Providence, R. I.

"I have been troubled with catarrh about a year, causing great soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well and my headache has all disappeared."-RICHARD GIBBONS, Hamilton, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1: x for \$5. Prepared only | Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

and where personal relations are frequently

clouded and embittered. What is known as

"practical" politics may well be reserved for the

men, and let the women enjoy merely the spice

of discussion and such excitement as fosters a

patriotic feeling. Their increasing interest in

politics is, however, a fact which is suggestive

in many ways.

nate in our national elections. This spirit does not seem to develop any general desire for the exercise of the franchise, and considering the heart-burnings and animosities engendered often by these struggles for place and power, it is fortunate that the graceful sex is not actively in an arena where men lose their tempers,

The Indiana Floater. Special in Philadelphia Press. Probably the oddest animal in American politics is the Indiana "floater." Roughly defined, a "floater" is a purchasable voter, but he has his own code of honor, and it is as strange a code as ever grew out of perverted moral sense. The bad political methods of the past have forced both party organizations to rocognize the existence of the "floater," and to provide for him. The "floater," however, is always a party man, and he does not consider it wrong to take money for his vote from his own party. "What is there in it this year?" is the question he asks. Assuming that he is told it is worth \$2 for him to vote the ticket of his own party. he will at once proceed to find out how much the other side is paying its mercenaries. If their price is \$3, he at once demands it from his party and if the price has already been "bid up" he is paid the required sum. The "floater" would consider it wicked to take this amount for voting the ticket of the other party, but he

thing from his own side and believes it his duty to get all he can. So prevalent is this strange code of political ethics that it is no longer looked upon as at all remarkable by the untutored Hoosier. Just before the election a local newspaper gravely published the statement that the trustees of a colored church in a village not far from Indianapolis had been offered \$300 by the Democrats if they would vote the congregation solidly for the Democratic ticket. There was a mortgage of just \$300 on the church property which the congregation was anxious to pay; hence the offer. According to the newspaper, the trustees held a meeting and seriously discussed in public this unique method of lifting the church debt. No action was taken, but it is probable that the Republicans were apprized of this opportunity for furthering the spread of the gospel among dusky citizens. There are very few colored Democrats in Indians, and the church trustees would doubtless consider it wicked to accept \$300 from that party, provided they could get it from the Republicans. More-

considers it perfectly proper to receive some-

over, it is not likely that they could "deliver the goods." Gone Behind. Where, oh where is the campaign prophet? Where, oh where is the campaign prophet? Snowed up in Noman's land; He went up in a den of liars. He went up in a den of liars, He went up in a den of liars, Way up to Noman's land.

-Burdette. "A New Departure." THE POPULAR BEE-LINE ROUTE—INDIANAPOLIS &

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY Have placed in service an elegant line of sleeping cars between Indianapolis and St. Louis, in either direction, for the express accommodation of patrons of this route from Indianapolis. The car will be attached to our fast express leaving at 11 o'clock P. M. daily, and can be occupied as early as 8:30 P. M. For tickets and eleeping-car berths call on agents Beeline, No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and 138 South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, P. A.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all

pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle. THE usual winter chorus has commenced. Cough, cough, cough, is the order of the day. Can't this thing be stopped? It can. All that

is needed to cure the husky throat, and restore Much unnecessary anxiety is sometimes felt | the sore lungs to health and soundness is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, procurable of all

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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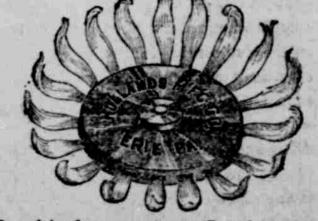
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urday, Nov. 17. Admission for Urso Concert, 50 cents. Reserve seats, 75 cents. Course tickets, \$1. No extra charge for Reserved Seats to Course Ticket-holders.

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